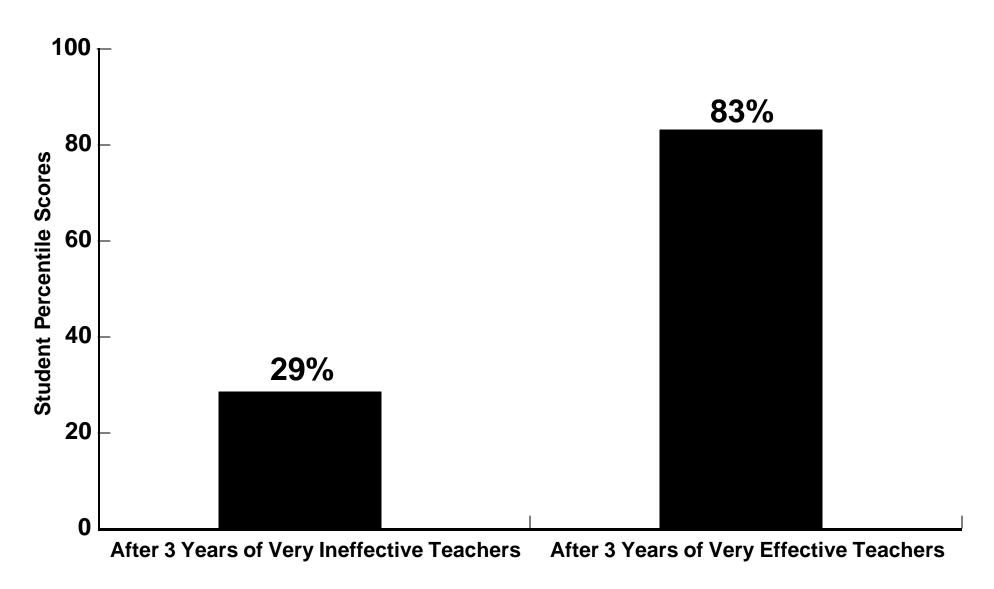
#### **CUMULATIVE EFFECTS OF TEACHING**

Fifth Grade Math Scores: Tennessee

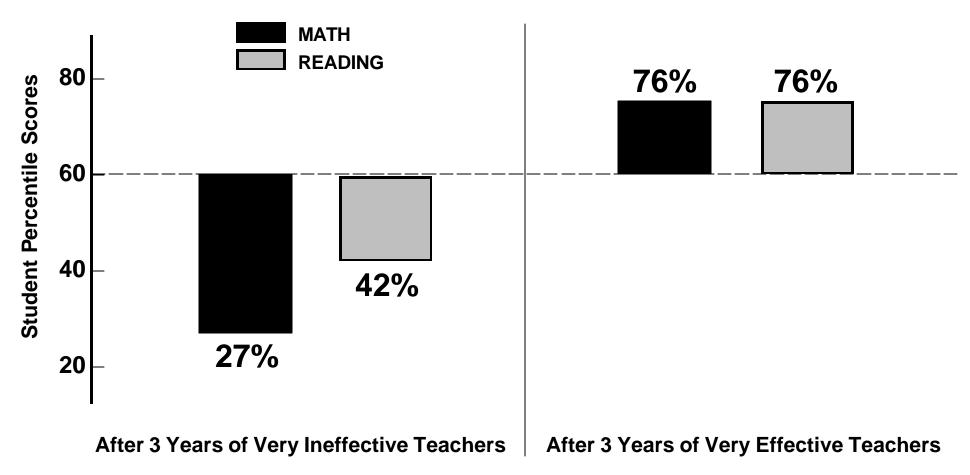


Source: Sanders & Rivers, "Cumulative and Residual Effects of Teachers on Future Student Academic Achievement" (1996).

#### **CUMULATIVE EFFECTS OF TEACHING**

Fifth Grade Math and Sixth Grade Reading Scores: Dallas, Texas

(BEGINNING PERCENTILE = 60)



Source: Jordan, Mendro & Weerasinghe, "Teacher Effects on Longitudinal Student Achievement" (1997).

#### **BARRIERS TO REFORM**

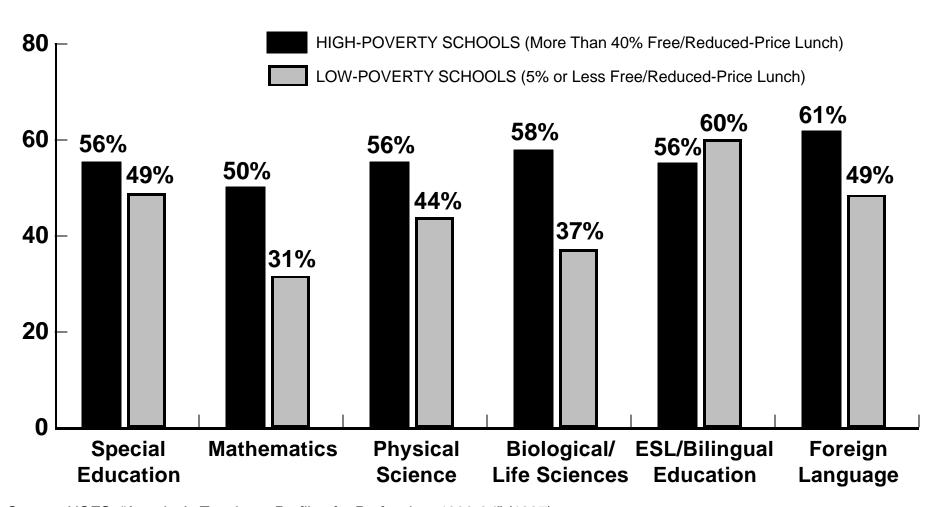
- Painfully Slipshod Teacher Recruitment and Hiring
- Seriously Flawed Teacher Preparation
- Unenforced Standards for Teachers
- Inadequate Support for Beginning Teachers
- Lack of Professional Development and Rewards for Knowledge and Skills

#### TYPES OF SHORTAGES

- Teachers in High-Poverty Communities
- Math, Science, Bilingual, Special Education, and Foreign Language Teachers
- Teachers in Regions with Rapid Enrollment Increases
- Teachers of Color

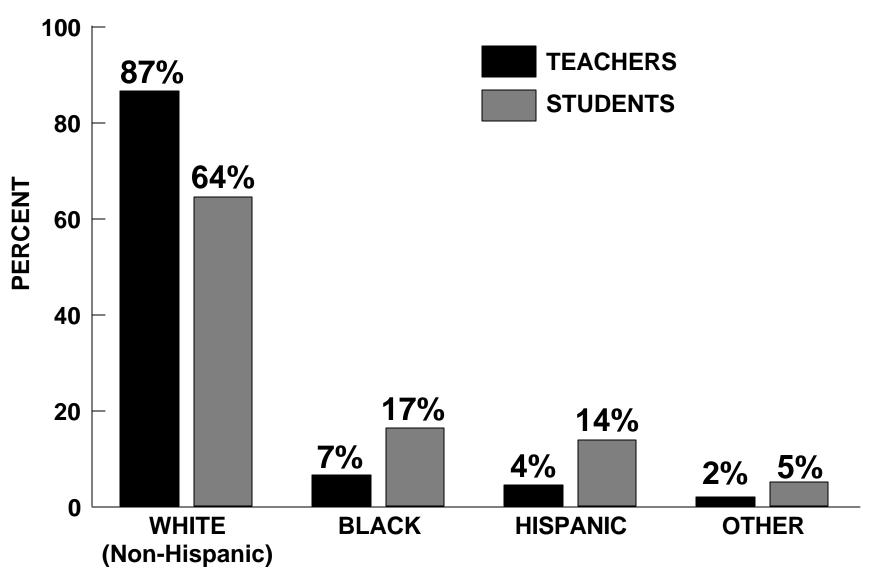
#### **UNEQUAL IMPACT OF TEACHER SHORTAGES**

### Percentage of Schools With Vacancies in Certain Fields That Found Them Difficult to Fill



Source: NCES, "America's Teachers: Profile of a Profession, 1993-94" (1997).

## DIVERSITY OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

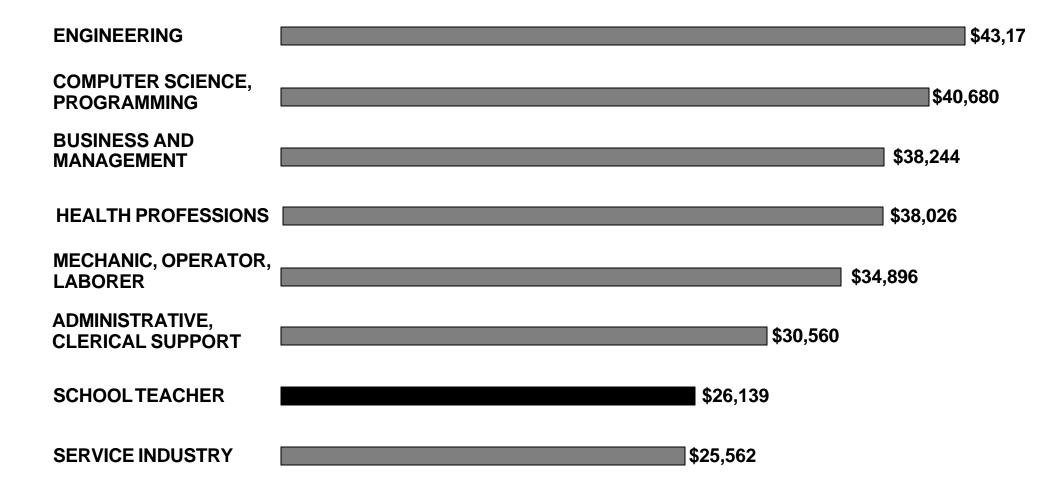


Source: NCES, Digest of Education Statistics 1998, (1999).

### BARRIERS TO RETAINING TEACHERS IN THE PROFESSION

- Bureaucratic Hiring Practices
- Lack of Portability of Credentials, Pensions, and Credited Years of Experience
- Poor Working Conditions
- Low Salaries

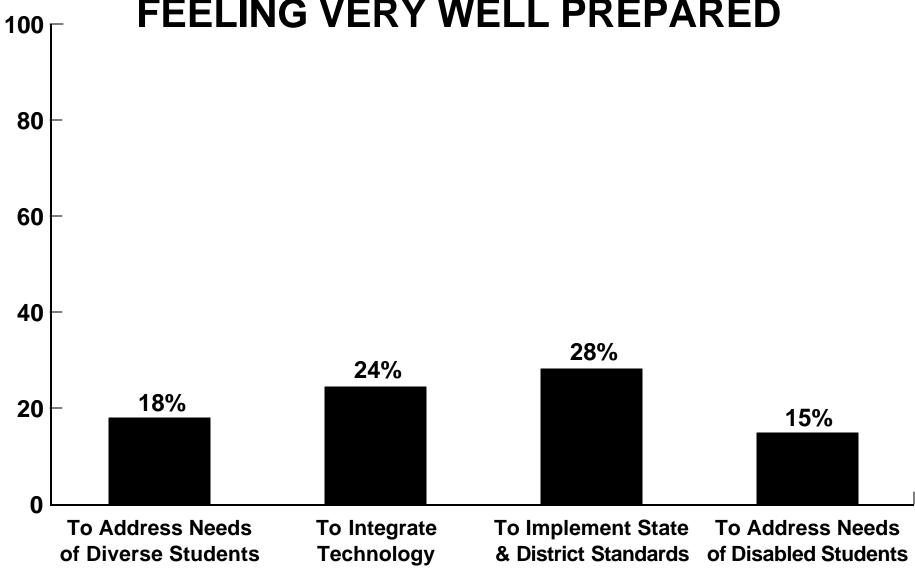
### SALARIES FOR TEACHERS COMPARED TO OTHER OCCUPATIONS\*



<sup>\*</sup>Average annual salaries for 1992-93 bachelor's degree recipients employed full time in April 1997.

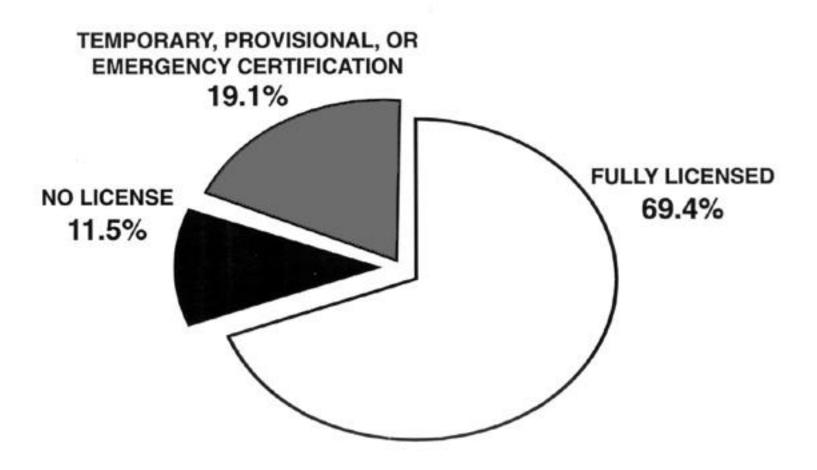
Source: NCES, "Life After College: A Descriptive Summary of 1992-93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients in 1997" (1999).

## PERCENTAGE OF NEW\* TEACHERS FEELING VERY WELL PREPARED



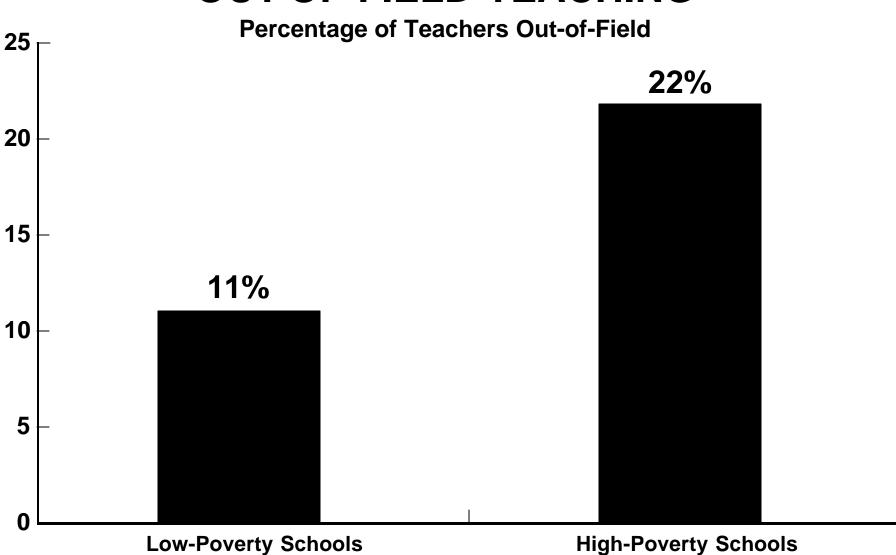
<sup>\* 3</sup> or Fewer Years of Experience

#### **QUALIFICATIONS OF NEW TEACHERS**



Source: NCES, "1993-94 Schools and Staffing Survey."

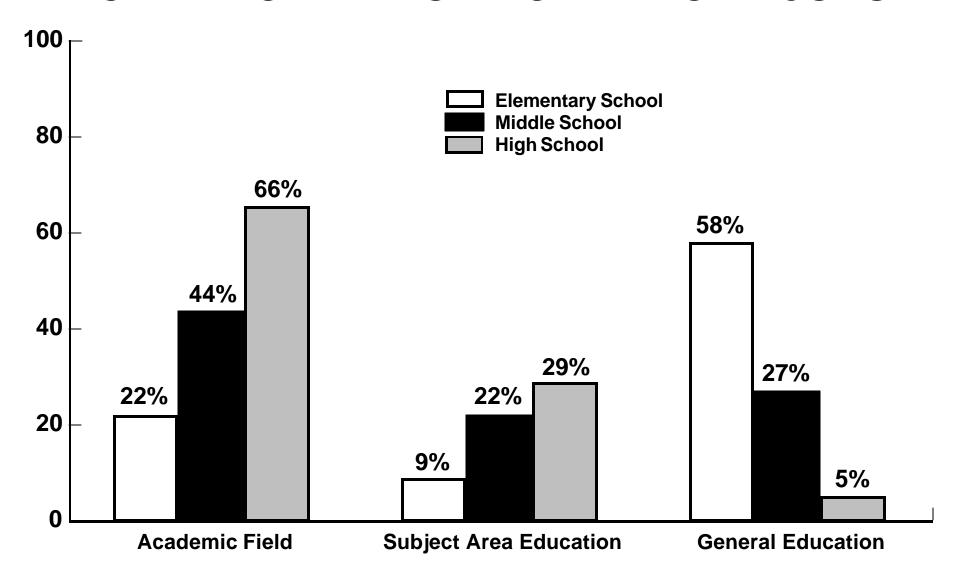
# UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF OUT-OF-FIELD TEACHING



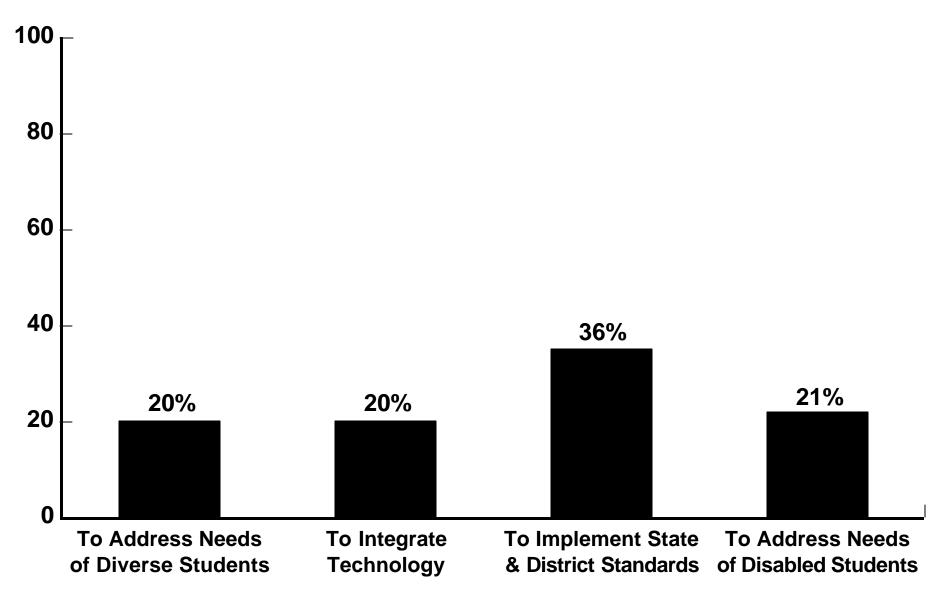
(Less Than 15% Free or Reduced-Price Lunch) (More Than 60% Free or Reduced-Price Lunch)

Source: NCES, Fast Respose Survey System, 1998 Teacher Survey on Professional Development and Training.

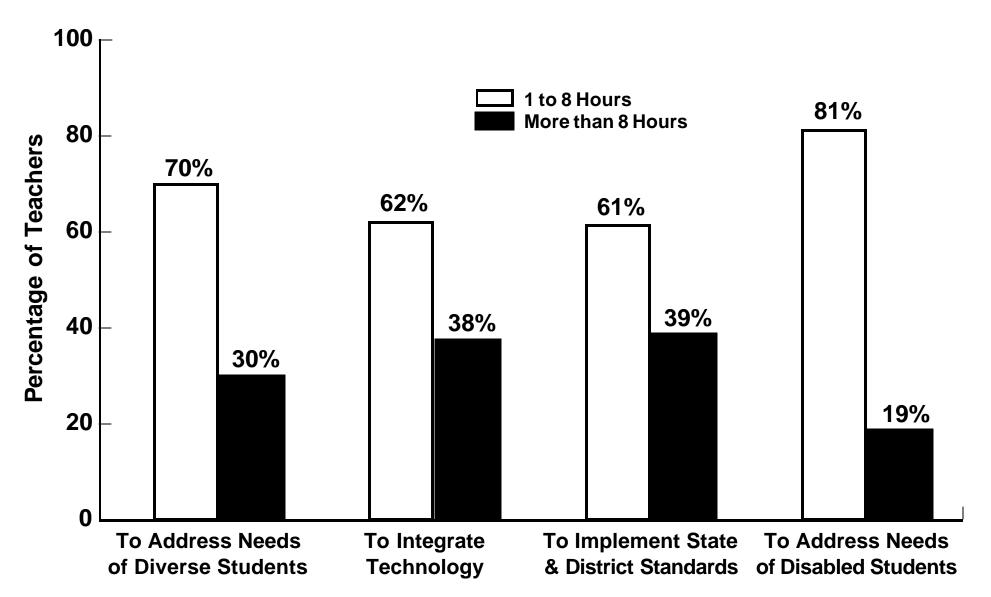
## PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS WITH ACADEMIC AND NON-ACADEMIC MAJORS



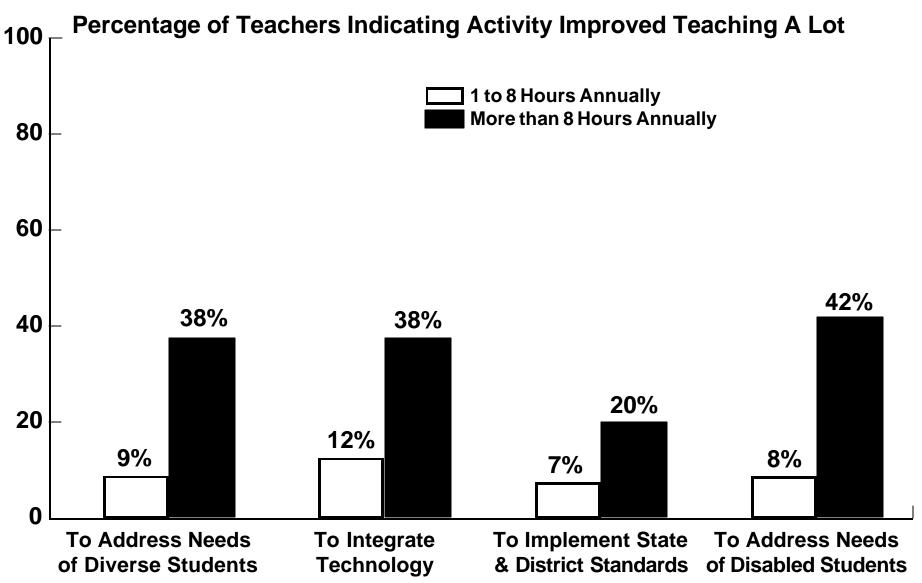
## PERCENTAGE OF ALL TEACHERS FEELING VERY WELL PREPARED



## HOURS SPENT IN A YEAR ON PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

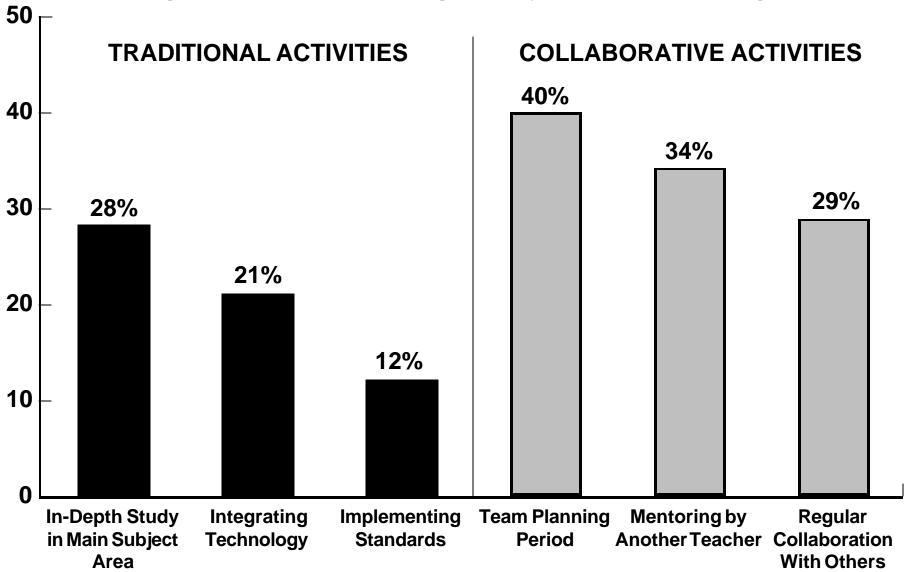


# PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES



## PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Percentage of Teachers Indicating Activity Improved Teaching A Lot



#### THE COMING CRISIS

**QUANTITY: More Than 2 Million Teachers Needed** 

Over Half Will Be First-Time Teachers

QUALITY: Teachers Must Know and Do More Than Ever

**EQUITY:** Shortages of Qualified Teachers Will Be

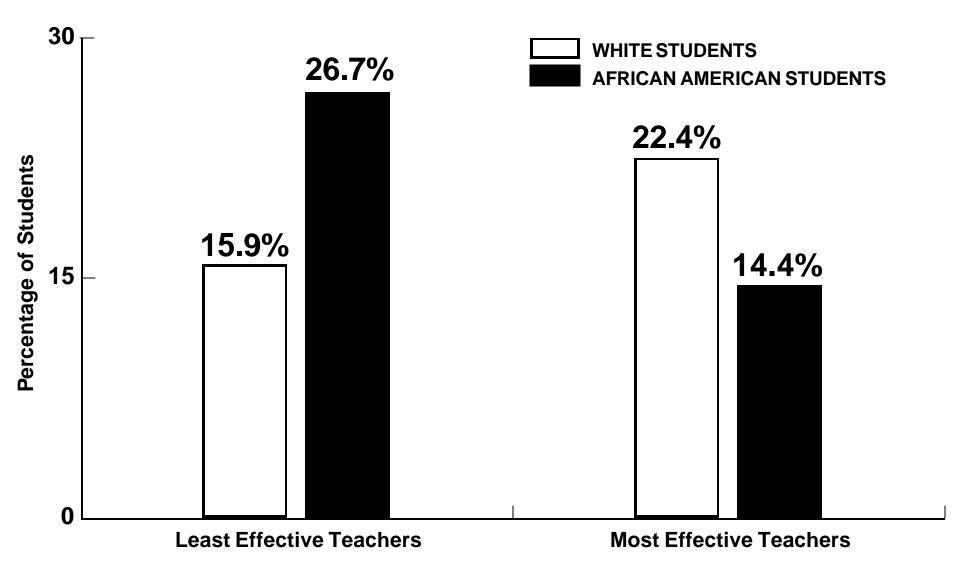
**Most Severe in High-Poverty Communities** 

#### DAUNTING CHALLENGES

- Racial, Ethnic, Cultural, and Religious Diversity
- Expectations for Educating Students with Disabilities and Special Needs in Regular Classrooms
- Many Students Who Lack Basic Proficiency in English
- Students at Risk Because of Adverse Conditions at Home
- Students in Crisis
- Use of Technology
- Responsibility to Provide Leadership in Schools

## UNEQUAL STUDENT ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE TEACHERS

#### **Tennessee**



Source: Sanders & Rivers, "Cumulative and Residual Effects of Teachers on Future Student Academic Achievement" (1996).

### CHALLENGES TO THE HIGHER EDUCATION COMMUNITY

- Make Teacher Preparation a University-Wide Priority
- Develop Stronger Links Between Colleges of Arts and Sciences and Colleges of Education
- Develop Stronger Links with Local Schools
- Be Accountable for High-Quality Teacher Preparation

### CHALLENGES TO STATES AND LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS

- Phase Out Emergency Licensing
- Raise Teacher Salaries; Pay for Knowledge and Skills
- Create Demanding but Flexible Certification Processes
- Allow Portability of Credentials, Years of Experience, and Pensions
- End Out-of-Field Teaching
- Support New Teachers
- Reform Professional Development
- Improve Hiring Practices

### TEACHER LICENSURE AND COMPENSATION: A POSSIBLE MODEL FOR STATES

|  |   | NEW   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
|  | INITIAL LICENSE Up to 3 years; not renewable  | PROFESSIONAL LICENSE Renewed periodically   | ADVANCED LICENSE (Voluntary) Renewed periodically  |
| Assessment<br>Required for License     | Assessment of Content and<br>Teaching Knowledge*  Assessment of<br>Teaching Performance   | Assessment of Teaching Performance through Recommendations of Peer Review Panel and Supervisor  Ongoing, Quality Professional Development  Periodic Evaluations | National Board<br>for Professional<br>Teaching Standards<br>OR<br>State-Designed<br>Assessment |
| State and Local<br>Compensation Policy | <ul> <li>★ Base pay for 3 types of licenses and for years of experience</li> <li>★ Differentiated compensation based on:         <ul> <li>Demonstrated knowledge and skills valued by the district</li> <li>Roles and responsibilities</li> <li>Length of contract (days/hours worked)</li> </ul> </li> <li>★ State or district supplement for underserved schools or shortage fields.</li> <li>★ School-level performance incentives based on district-identified student performance</li> </ul> |   |  |

<sup>\*</sup> State licensing exam to be based on mastery of knowledge needed to be an effective teacher, not on percentile of those taking exam.

### DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE TEACHER QUALITY

- Strengthen the Recruitment, Preparation, and Support of New Teachers
- Strengthen Standards in the Profession
- Improve Professional Development
- Strengthen School Leadership
- Support Research, Development, and Dissemination
- Increase Awareness and Measure Our Progress